

while today per capita income in Nigeria has dropped to \$200 and the middle class has almost completely disappeared into poverty. This economic turmoil has undermined Nigeria's efforts to fight the spread of diseases like polio, riverblindness, and AIDS. Under the regime of General Abacha and his predecessors, Nigeria has become one of the busiest heroin trafficking points in the world.

In the past year General Abacha convened a constitutional conference to decide the future of the Nigerian Government. It is now clear that this conference was stacked with pro-military delegates. The conference ignored the views of the National Democratic Coalition and other groups both in Nigeria and in exile which advocate the restoration of democratic institutions in Nigeria. Quite predictably, the conference voted to indefinitely extend General Abacha's term.

The international community needs to intensify its efforts to restore democratic rule to Nigeria and end the flagrant human rights violations this military regime inflicts daily on the people of Nigeria. President Clinton has taken a good first step by suspending commercial flights to Nigeria and denying entrance to the United States to those people who are suppressing democracy in Nigeria. Up to now, however, these sanctions seem to have had no effect on the behavior of the military regime. I encourage the administration to make further efforts to push Nigeria toward democracy. The United States, along with the rest of the international community must support the prodemocracy movement in Nigeria with the same resolve we showed for the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa.

Support for democracy in South Africa required a unified response that increasingly isolated the South African Government from the rest of the global community. If General Abacha refuses to take any steps toward relinquishing his power, the United States should look at ways to increase diplomatic pressure on Nigeria. The administration should consider the recommendations of groups such as TransAfrica and the Parliamentary Human Rights Group to strengthen sanctions, including, perhaps, a temporary oil embargo on Nigeria. The future of Africa hinges on the development of democracy in countries like Nigeria. It is in our national interest to force Nigeria's military leaders to stop their human rights abuses and begin the transition to a legitimate democratic government. •

ORDER TO PRINT H.R. 956 AND S. 562 AS PASSED

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President I ask unanimous consent that H.R. 956 and S. 562 be printed as passed by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE FACILITATION ACT

Mr. DOLE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 962, a bill introduced earlier today by Senator HELMS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the bill by title.

A bill (S. 962) to extend authorities under the Middle East Facilitation Act of 1994 until August 15, 1995.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read the third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (S. 962) was considered read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 962

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES.

Section 583 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended by striking "July 1, 1995" and inserting in lieu thereof "August 15, 1995".

AUTHORIZING REPRESENTATION BY SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 141, submitted earlier today by myself and Senator DASCHLE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the resolution by title.

A resolution (S. Res. 141) to authorize representation by Senate legal counsel.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the plaintiff in William D. (Bill) Peterson II versus the Honorable Senator ORRIN G. HATCH, a case pending in the U.S. District Court for the District of Utah, contends that his constitutional rights, including his first amendment right to petition the Government, have been violated because Senator HATCH has followed economic policies that differ from those the plaintiff advocates.

Lawsuits alleging that citizens have been aggrieved by Members' failures to act in accordance with the citizens' views have been filed against Members of Congress from time to time. As the Senate has noted previously in response to such lawsuits, every citizen

has a constitutionally protected right to petition the Government for the redress of grievances. However, elected officials have the discretion to agree or disagree with communications they receive, and must be allowed to decide how best to respond to the many problems and points of view which are presented to them.

the following resolution would authorize the Senate legal counsel to represent Senator HATCH in this matter.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered and agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the resolution (S. Res. 141) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 141

Whereas, in the case of *William D. (Bill) Peterson II v. The Honorable Senator Orrin G. Hatch*, No. 95-C-0352-S, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Utah, the plaintiff has named Senator Orrin G. Hatch as the defendant;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(1)(1994), the Senate may direct its counsel to defend Members of the Senate in civil actions relating to their official responsibilities: Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Senator Orrin G. Hatch in the case of *William D. (Bill) Peterson II v. The Honorable Senator Orrin G. Hatch*.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 11 a.m., Monday, June 26, 1995; that following the prayer, the Journal of the proceedings be deemed approved to date, that the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there then be a period for morning business until the hour of 12 noon, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each, with the exception of Senator HATCH, who will speak for up to 15 minutes; further, that at the hour of 12 p.m., the Senate resume consideration of S. 240, the securities litigation bill, under the provisions of the previous agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, we will resume consideration on Monday at 12 noon on S. 240. We have reached agreement earlier today that we will have votes starting at 5:15 p.m. on Monday. There will be three votes, and prior to